Clarke admits that he could as easily accommodate them in a work house, such as the House of Industry on Elm Street.

Clarke wavers as he considers good reasons for not demolishing or removing the Asylum: the resistance of the government to losing its great investment in the building, the convenience of the urban location to an increasingly urban population, and proximity to the university. These last two considerations are especially important to Clarke, since they would also be advantages for his long-desired psychiatric clinic, "where students may receive practical instruction in clinical methods," at a reasonable distance from school (1906, 5). In conjunction with such a clinic, the Asylum would become a source of experience for young doctors, before they were sent "out into life with an intelligent conception of the nature of mental diseases and the cause" (1906, 5).

It is probably no accident that in such a configuration the Asylum appears to serve the clinic, since what finally makes Clarke decide in favour of demolition is a fiscal consideration, the value of the existing 34 acres of Asylum land (26 within the walls and 8 outside): "This [would] if sold, produce a sum that would go a long way towards the erection of a new hospital on a suitable site" (1906, 5). After all the Asylum stood for to his predecessors, his appraisal is strikingly reductive: "The brick would be worth something" (1906, 5). Considering the cost of remodelling, its "makeshift and incomplete" results, and the revenue lost by not selling the valuable property, he concludes that "a new institution should be developed, on a suitable site, within reasonable distance of Toronto" (1906, 6), or easy commuting distance by "train or trolley" (1906, 6). The "Psychiatric Clinic," for the accommodation of from fifty to seventy-five patients, would be built closer to the university, within "easy reach of the student and physician" (1906, 6).

While a principal motive for such an arrangement appears to be its convenience for "the teaching of medical students" (1906, 6), it would also appeal to the friends of patients, as there would be less prejudice against sending them to the ward of a hospital than to an asylum. The clinic might have what Clarke terms an "intimate relationship" with the Provincial General Hospital, but it would remain under the management of the Hospital for the Insane because "no specialty has a greater reason for existence than that of mental diseases" (1906, 6). Meanwhile the widespread prejudice in favour of